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DATE MAILED: 07/31/2002

APPLICATION	NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO. 7396		
09/437,00	4	11/09/1999	STEPHEN CREANEY	1749/261			
826	7590	07/31/2002					
ALST	ON & BIR	D LLP	EXAMINER				
BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA 101 SOUTH TRYON STREET, SUITE 4000 CHARLOTTE, NC 28280-4000			000	BELLO, A	BELLO, AGUSTIN		
				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
				2633			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 07-01)

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	- Vestion No		Applicant(s)						
	Application No. 09/437,004	·	CREANEY ET A						
	Examiner		Art Unit						
Office Action Summary	\ -		2633						
	Agustin Bello	sheet with the	e correspondence a	ddress					
The MAILING DATE of this communication	appears on the								
Period for Reply	PLY IS SET TO EXF	IRE 3 MONT	H(S) FROM						
Period for Reply A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RI THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CI - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CI - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CI - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CI - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory of the specified of the period for reply will, by - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	on. a reply within the statutory mire	nimum of thirty (30) SIX (6) MONTHS	days will be considered to	mely. s communication.					
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4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are pending in the appro- 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are w	vithdrawn from consid	eration.							
is/are allowed.									
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7) Claim(s) is/are objected to: 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction	n and/or election requ	irement.							
8) Claim(s) are subject to									
Application Papers 9) The specification is objected to by the E	xaminer.		- Evaminer						
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a	:xammer.)□ accepted or b)□ ob	jected to by u	nos See 37 CFR 1	85(a).					
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12) The oath or declaration is objected to	by the Examiner.								
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Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120 13)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim	for foreign priority und	er 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(a)-(d) or (i).						
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim									
a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:	documents have beer	received.							
1. Certified copies of the priority	a) ☑ All b) ☐ Some * C) ☐ Notice of the priority documents have been received. 1.☑ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No								
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* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application 14). The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received. a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received. 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.									
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Attachment(s)		4) Intervi	ew Summary (P10-41) of Informal Patent App	3) Paper No(s) · lication (PTO-152)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review 3) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review 4) Pro-1449)	(PTO-948)	5) ☐ Notice 6) ☐ Other:							
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449)	Paper No(s) 2.			Part of Paper No.					
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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the 1. basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- Claims 1 and 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yoneyama 2. (U.S. Patent No. 5,801,860).

Regarding Claim 1, Yoneyama teaches a data communications link comprising a data transmitter station (reference numeral 20 in Figure 5) coupled by an optical communications channel (reference numeral 40 in Figure 5) to a data receiver station (reference numeral 30 in Figure 5), wherein the data transmitter station includes a multipower-level optical source connected to receive data words n digital bits and arranged to encode the bits of each word into one of m optical power levels (column 1 lines 31-39, column 5 lines 45-51), the multi-powerlevel output signal of the optical source being transmitted along the optical communications channel to the data receiver station, said data receiver station including a data-decoding receiver arranged to receive and decode said multi-power-level optical signal into n bit digital words (inherent in reference numeral 33 in Figure 6), and wherein said receiver station further comprises a received-signal condition monitor (reference numeral 39 in Figure 6) coupled by a control channel (reference numeral 80 in Figure 5, 6) to a control device (reference numeral 24 in Figure 7) located in the data transmitter station, said condition monitor being arranged to sense the level of a predetermined characteristic of the signal received by the data-decoding receiver

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and consequently to transmit a control signal along the control channel to the control device, said control device being adapted to control the power output of the optical source consistent with achieving a predetermined sensed level of said predetermined characteristic (column 3 lines 11-46).

Regarding Claim 4, Yoneyama teaches a data communications link as claimed in claim 1, wherein the control channel is a serial binary digital optical channel (as seen in Figure 16 column 11 lines 50-54, column 12 lines 57-61).

Regarding Claim 5, Yoneyama teaches that the bandwidth of the optical communication channel is the same as or greater than that of the control channel (since the transmitter and receiver of the communication channel and the transmitter and receiver of the control channel are identical).

Regarding Claim 6, Yoneyama teaches a data communications link as claimed in claim 1, wherein the optical source is a laser (column 5 lines 44-45) or LED (column 18 lines 27-33) and the drive current supplied to the optical source is tailored to the characteristic of the source (i.e. via power controller) for individually adjusting the current drive levels such that each of the optical power levels is sufficiently separated from the levels above and below it (as seen in Figure 4) for the receiver to quantize each level and maintain an adequate bit error rate, thus accommodating non linear source output power versus drive current characteristics.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoneyama (U.S. Patent No. 5,801,860).

Regarding Claim 2, Yoneyama teaches a data communications link as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the predetermined characteristic is the DC level or the average optical power level of the signal received by the receiver (as discussed above), but differs from the claimed invention in that Yoneyama fails to specifically teach that the sensed level is compared against a control or reference level to establish a difference and the arrangement is such that the control signal attempt to null that difference or at least to keep the difference within narrow predetermined limits. However, one skilled in the art would clearly have recognized that in order to establish accomplish the control means described by Yoneyama, one would have compared the sensed level against a control or reference level in order to determine the amount of power adjustment at the transmitter. Furthermore, the teachings of Yoneyama would have suggested to one skilled in the art that the sensed level is compared to a control or reference level since Yoneyama teaches that a predetermined level at the receiver is achieved and maintained, thereby suggesting a comparison to a control or reference level of the previous iteration of power sensing and control. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have compared the sensed level against a control or reference level in order to establish a difference in order to null the difference or at least to keep the difference within narrow predetermined limits as suggested by the limitations of Yoneyama.

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Regarding Claim 3, Yoneyama teaches the limitations of claim 1, but differs from the claimed invention in that Yoneyama fails to specifically teach the predetermined characteristic is the individual - bit content of a multibit test word transmitted at preselected times the condition monitor being preprogrammed with the bits of the test word against which the individual bits of the transmitted test word are compared and in the event of a difference the control signal is arranged to increase or decrease the power output of the transmitter in order to reduce the error. However, one skilled in the art would clearly have recognized that it would have been beneficial to transmit a multibit test word to be received and compared at the receiver with a stored multibit word to determine any differences in the transmitted word and the received word, thereby providing a means for determining the amount of power adjustment at the transmitter.

Transmission of test signals for determining the effect of the transmission medium on the test signals to thereby derive a control signal is well known in the art and would have been obvious to one skilled in the art in view of the teachings of Yoneyama at the time the invention was made.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Sakai, Takamatsu, and Dugan teach feedback control systems.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Agustin Bello whose telephone number is (703)308-1393. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Chan can be reached on (703)305-4729. The fax phone numbers for the

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organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)872-9314 for regular communications and (703)872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-3900.

AB July 23, 2002

JASON CHAN

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600